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190

Queen's University Journal



CONTENTS:

EDITORIALS	227
THE A. M. S.	233
COMMUNICATION	234
MEDICAL NOTES	237
ARTS	237
LADIES	239
SCIENCE	241
ATHLETICS	242
PERSONALS	245
SQUIBS	246

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Queen's University Journal.

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per annum.

The attention of all readers is called to the exceptionally
fine class of advertisements which are selected for each issue,
and it is hoped that those interested in the JOURNAL will
patronize our advertisers.

IN Queen's University there is a court main-
tained by the students and sanctioned by
the authorities for enforcing discipline in re-
lation to some aspects of academic life. Re-
cently a senior arts student was tried and
found guilty of "treason to the court," be-
cause he had aided a medical student in a
fracas. In order to secure his presence in
court the door of his boarding house was
broken open by the messengers sent to take
him, and the subsequent sentence of flogging
was actually carried out in one of the class-
rooms. The humiliated student now threatens
his assailants with prosecution in the police

court of the city of Kingston. The manage-
ment of Queen's may profitably consider whe-
ther this is not carrying the theory of self-
government too far, seeing that public opinion
is apt to be prejudicially affected by anything
that resembles "hazing." Nothing like the
brutal practices recently suppressed at West
Point has ever been attempted in Canada, but
those who are allowed an inch often take an
ell.—*The Westminster, March 9th, 1901.*

The foregoing statement from so fair a paper
as *The Westminster* shows the need there is
that the public should receive an accurate
account of a phase of self-government as it is
carried out at Queen's, and the facts pertain-
ing to an event that has furnished a theme for
the easy pens of some newspaper men.

In the first place, the Senate of the Univer-
sity has given the students control of minor
matters. In order that discipline may be
exercised efficiently the students have courts,
the officers of which are elected annually by
ballot, each student having a vote. In other
words, in order that each student may be tried
by his peers, the arts men have a court of their
own, under the auspices of the arts society,
the medicals have their special court, under
the Æsculapian society; and the science stu-
dents their court under the auspices of the
engineering society. The sentence of the
court, therefore, does not represent the whim
or the caprice or the judgment of any class,
year or clique, but it is the deliberate verdict
of the entire body to which the student be-
longs.

As to procedure, the court lays its hand sud-
denly on no man. Anyone who is accused of

having offended against healthy public opinion is reported to the officers of the court, who, at a meeting duly called, discuss the merits of the case. If the officers decide that the case demands attention, the accused is notified and commanded to appear before the court for trial. Ample time is given him to obtain counsel and evidence. In the court he is allowed the option of being tried by a jury, consisting of eight students, or by the judge. He has every opportunity to state his case, and any officer or student who fails to allow him all the privileges of British fair play is liable to censure. In this way hazing is as impossible in Queen's as lynching is impossible in Kingston or Toronto.

A word in regard to the case to which *The Westminster* refers. Some time ago the arts court met. Medical students appeared on the scene, and a good humoured "scrap" resulted. It soon became evident that the medicals did not intend to allow the arts court to hold its sitting. During the "scrap" an arts student helped the medicals, and was afterwards charged with contempt of court for so doing. The charge was duly laid against him, and he was ordered to appear for trial. This he refused, in a most impudent manner, to do.

When the court opened he did not appear, despite the fact that he had promised to stand his trial. An order was issued that he be brought into court. The court officials discovered that he was not in his boarding house, but had taken refuge in the bath room of another house. The court officials interviewed the proprietor of the house and obtained permission to push open the bath room door, the court officials assuming responsibility for all damages. Nothing, however, was broken as the door yielded to gentle pressure. In the court room he defied all authority and acted so badly, generally, that executive clemency was rendered impossible.

The sentence pronounced was corporal punishment, not to exceed five slaps from a light board used by students at examinations. The sentence administered was a reasonable

spanking, and cannot be described by the epithet "flogging."

This may have involved a certain humiliation to the offender, but, clearly, the alternative lay between that and the complete humiliation of the court. A father or mother may have to subject their boy to a little humiliation for his good and the court is supposed to be in *loco parentis* to any youth who has cultivated swelled head, but who may not be at all thankful for the unnecessary notoriety secured to him by exaggerated accounts spread over the length and breadth of the land by newspapers.

THE year '01 is turning its *alma mater* spirit to good account by establishing what is to be known as the "'01' Fellowship." For this purpose the year proposes raising and investing five thousand dollars to endow a permanent fellowship in arts of two hundred and fifty dollars. One thousand dollars of this fund is to be cash, and the balance is to be subscribed and paid in instalments within five years. The scheme is meeting with every encouragement. Already many post-graduates have subscribed liberally, while one friend in New York has subscribed fifty dollars. The senior year is demonstrating that the much-talked-of Queen's spirit means not only hard study and interest in college institutions, but hard thinking and personal sacrifice for the good of the University and of the Province. This is fervid *alma materism* of the proper quality.

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

QUEEN'S AND TORONTO SHOULD OCCUPY COMMON GROUND.

IT seems impossible for some people to discuss any question on its merits. They go off into side issues or personalities, and consequently the more they write the more confused and angered they are, and the more difficult of solution the problem becomes. The University Question is concerned with the principles which should determine the higher education of Ontario, and asks whether a partial or a comprehensive measure is called for at present. But what good is served by

such speeches as the one delivered by President Loudon, on March 2nd, in London, as reported in the *Free Press* and the *Advertiser*, of the 4th? He speaks again and again of the amounts which the Government has given to Queen's University during the last few years, though he knows that they were given to a different institution altogether—"the School of Mining and Agriculture," and that Queen's has not received one dollar from the Government. He knows, too, that the House passed those votes unanimously, both sides supporting them on the merits, because they believed such a school to be a necessity and Kingston to be the best place for it, from the mineral deposits in the surrounding counties and because the existence of the University in Kingston would enable the students to get part of their education without cost to the public. He speaks, too, of the Principal pressing the claims of the school on the Government, though he ought to know that the deputations who did that necessary work consisted of citizens of Kingston and the surrounding district, and of the Board of Governors, on which Board he has not had a seat for years. Principal Grant has never once referred to President Loudon, but none the less the Principal seems to be a veritable King Charles' head to the bewildered President. He, a Presbyterian, has the astonishing bad taste, to use no stronger word, to declare that though Queen's has taken down the Presbyterian sign from its front entrance, it has put it up at the side door. According to him, the General Assembly is practising a fraud on the public!

The Principal is so resolved not to be drawn aside from the main question, into even the appearance of a dispute with Toronto, that he has declined to contribute an article which the editor of *Events* asked him to write, because it was to be side by side with another written by President Loudon. The heads of the two universities would in that case seem to be pitted against each other, and the claim of one appear to be in conflict with the claim of the other. His answer to the editor's request was as follows:—

KINGSTON, Feb. 27th, 1901.

Editor, Events:—

Sir,—Yours of the 25th received. It seems to me that were I to comply with your request the effect would be to strengthen the erroneous impression that the interests of Queen's and Toronto Universities are conflicting. This impression has been created by the attitude of men who have called Queen's appeal to the Government for justice an "aggression" on Toronto University. It shows an astonishing misconception of the work of universities and the needs of the Province, as these are revealed by the history and the present position of Queen's. But nothing should be done to deepen this unfortunate impression, for its effect on the public mind will be prejudicial to all higher education, whether in Toronto or Kingston or anywhere else. What we are thinking of is the good of the country as a whole, and we believe that that will be best served not by an arbitrary monopoly, maintained regardless of present facts, but by the British principle and practice of including within our system every great educational force, on condition that its government is absolutely free from sectarian restrictions. The Government has acknowledged that such is the position of Queen's, and we therefore ask for justice on the merits of the case. For Toronto University we have nothing but good wishes. We are workers together in a good cause; and it would be unbecoming in me to do anything which would suggest to anyone that we are opponents or that our claims are exclusive. Yours, etc.,

G. M. GRANT.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION.

THE Alumnae Association of Queen's University was organized a year ago, and this year on the 14th of February, the first annual meeting was held in the Levana room of the college.

This is the first time in the history of the college that the women graduates have gathered within her walls, and it is interesting to notice the increase in numbers since the doors of Queen's were first opened to women. Mrs.

Shortt, the first president of the association, and who occupied the chair at this meeting, was one of three who, twenty years ago, asked and gained admittance to Queen's. This session there are no fewer than one hundred and five women students registered. In connection with this, some remarks were passed about the miserable accommodation provided for the girl students at Queen's, and invidious comparisons were made between the state of affairs here and that in other universities. However, it is hoped and believed that the new building will remedy this serious defect, and that proper lavatories and reading rooms, and dressing rooms with some degree of privacy, will be provided.

The chief feature of the meeting from a literary point of view, was an excellent paper, by Mrs. Turnbull, on "The Responsibilities of the Twentieth Century Woman." The theme was wide, and the reading of the paper was followed by a general discussion on it, as well as on the books on "Household Economics," which had been read through the year.

One of the most interesting points brought up for discussion was the question of a women's residence. Some of the older graduates are strongly in favour of the project, others are opposed to it, while a great many seem indifferent on the subject. Those against it argue that the housing together of so many girls would engender frivolity, and that living in a residence would hinder the development of independence and self-reliance. On the other hand those in favour of it contend that, with a residence, the extremely young girls who now come to Queen's would be sure of a comfortable and sanitary home, and some slight supervision, which their mothers, at any rate, would approve of, and which cannot be expected in the ordinary boarding house. They also hold that such a scheme is quite practicable, as shown by the Y.W.C.As. in different cities which are self-supporting.

Not the least pleasant feature of the gathering was the supper served in the museum at six o'clock. Twenty-five women were seated at the table, among whom were some of the graduating class of this year. After the sup-

per various toasts were drunk, and speeches made, which, if they had heard them, would no doubt have caused the Alumni to tremble for their laurels.

At a short business meeting held in the evening, Mrs. Shortt was re-elected president, Miss Fowler vice-president, and Miss Malone secretary-treasurer, and committees were appointed.

It is to be hoped that the girls who leave the college this year will become members of the association, and in this way keep up their connection with their *alma mater*.

THE WESTERN ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF QUEEN'S GRADUATES.

LEARNING that the Principal was to lecture in St. Thomas, on March 1st, on the "Outlook for National and Imperial Unity," the graduates, resident in the city, tendered him, at the close of the lecture, a banquet, to which they had invited all the sons and daughters of Queen's scattered throughout South-Western Ontario. They invited over an hundred, and about thirty came from eleven different centres. Richard Lees, M.A., Science Master, Collegiate Institute, St. Thomas, who acted as Secretary, spared no pains in hunting up the members and arranging for the banquet. It was a most successful function, lasting till 2 a.m., and as many had to return to their duties by early trains, they lingered about the scene, exchanging reminiscences of *auld lang syne* for an hour or two longer. The association was formed after supper, and the following officers were elected:—Honourary president, Principal Grant; president, Rev. D. R. Drummond, M. A., St. Thomas; first vice-president, J. H. Smith, M. A., Principal Collegiate Institute, Ridgetown; second vice-president, Miss Marty, M. A., St. Thomas; third vice-president, C. B. Edwards, B.A., London; fourth vice-president, J. A. Taylor, B.A., principal, High School, Dutton; secretary treasurer, Richard Lees, M.A., St. Thomas; executive committee, Dr. O'Brien, Essex; Dr. Odum, Woodstock; Dr. Lake, Ridgetown; A. H. D. Ross, B.A., principal, High School, Tilsonburg; J. H. Dempster, B.A., London;

George Malcolm, B.A., Stratford. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting, which will take the form of banquet, at London.

We understand that similar associations exist in Ottawa, Toronto, Brockville, and other places, and we would be glad to hear from their respective secretaries regarding their work, and to get lists of their office-bearers.

A QUEEN'S GIRL'S VICTORY.

HOW A CANADIAN GIRL, GRADUATE (NOT HERAKLES THIS TIME) OVERCAME THE GERMAN DRAGON THAT GUARDED THE GOLDEN APPLES OF THE HESPERIDES.

MISS Adell Snyder (M.A. 1895), is the heroine. We are enabled to tell the story of her triumph in her own words, written in a private letter from which we are permitted to make an extract:—

HEIDELBURG, Feb. 19th.

"I am working here under his Excellency, Kuno Fischer, who is considered in Germany the greatest living German exponent of Kant. Before I came he did not admit ladies to his lectures or examine them, and the other professors to whom I went, as well as all older students, told me that it was absolutely useless to try for admission as he had refused ladies of almost every age and every nationality. I called on him, however, and made known my wish to work under him. He replied that he did not admit ladies; then, out of courtesy, asked where I came from, etc. I told him I had worked in Professor Watson's classes in Queen's University, Canada. He knew him at once and was interested, inquired about him, his methods and what I had done under him, asked me a few questions in philosophy and many about Dr. Watson and his work. After we had talked about three quarters of an hour, he rose, and giving me his hand, said, 'I have never admitted ladies; but I lecture this afternoon at four o'clock and shall be pleased to see you at the lecture'—so I owe it all to Dr. Watson, and am most glad to express my sincere joy and thankfulness that I had the privilege of his instruction and guidance in Canada.

Nor do I alone reap the benefit; all women students are rejoicing in the opening to women of one of the very strongest departments of this University. Then His Excellency is a Privy Councillor to the Grand Duke of Baden, and since he—who was one of the last to hold out against the new movement—has yielded, women have obtained the right of matriculation on the same ground as men students, and may obtain any order, honour or decoration which is open to men,—a step in which, I believe, Baden takes the precedence in Europe. I am enjoying my work exceedingly, but feel rather hurried now when I think that my three years' limit of stay is drawing rapidly to a close. I shall probably return to Canada in July, and may take the examination for Ph.D. before doing so—or, if I should not, I shall be able, in any case, to return for a month in our long vacation and take the examination."

There are people who say that it is a disgrace that Canadian students should have to go elsewhere for post-graduate work. We do not agree. We should see other countries, and occasionally—as in this case—we may do the other countries good.

UNIVERSITY SERMON.

By DR. WATSON.

(Delivered before the Y.M.C.A.)

THE SADNESS AND JOY OF KNOWLEDGE.

"In much wisdom is much grief: and He that increaseth knowledge Increaseth sorrow."—*Eccles. i. 18.*

PERHAPS you may have seen a copy of an engraving of Albrecht Dürer, which he himself entitled, "Melancholia." A female genius is seated with a large book on her knee and a pair of compasses in her hand, looking out with grave and dignified sadness, but seeing only the vision of her unconsummated labours. At her feet lie the instruments of the carpenter, the geometer and the alchemist, where also, as if in sympathy with her pause from labour, sleeps a great wolf-hound. Over her head the window of the house is divided into sixteen squares, each fitted with a number, the sum of which, whether taken horizontally, vertically or diagonally, is the same, while to

the right are the poised balances. By the side of this square hangs an hour-glass, whose sands are half run, and a bell. Seated on a mill-stone is a small winged boy with tablet and pencil. In the distance is seen the sea, with towns and castles on the shore. The sun has set, and a fiery comet menaces the world below, but over it arches a rainbow, and across it flies a bat with outstretched wings bearing a scroll, on which is written "Melancholia."

In this engraving Durer has translated into symbol the words of the Preacher: "In much wisdom is much grief: and he that increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow." At whatever time the words were written, they express the sadness which always invades the soul of an age or an individual, when the simple, child-like faith of an early period has been broken and "the heavy and the weary weight of all the unintelligible world" presses upon the soul. Hence, again, in the earlier part of the nineteenth century, Goethe, in the beginning of his *Faust*, expresses the melancholy which springs from a consciousness of the failure of the quest for knowledge. And again, in our own day, Matthew Arnold tells us how the 'sea of faith,' which was once 'at the full,' had for him ebbed, so that he only heard,

*Its melancholy, long, withdrawing roar,
Retreating to the breath*

*Of the night-wind down the vast edges drear
And naked shingles of the world.*

Now, it is not my intention to dwell upon this melancholy side of the pursuit of knowledge, but rather to indicate how it may be overcome. There is something morbid in the lament of the past; or rather, it becomes morbid, when it is dwelt upon and rolled as a sweet morsel under the tongue. The Preacher did not find, in his lament over the sorrow which is increased by knowledge, the last word: he went on to argue that he who fears God and keeps his commandments will find a remedy for it. Durer, familiar as he must have been with many lives, apparently wasted in the vain pursuit of unattainable knowledge, yet hangs a rainbow in the sky to indicate his faith in the future realization of hopes that for the time had failed of accomplishment.

Goethe draws from the failure of the past, not the pessimistic creed that, "all is vanity,"—not complete despair of a reconstruction of the 'beautiful world' that had been shattered in fragments,—but the inspiring impulse to build it up in the soul again; and Arnold at least came to see that there is a "Power, not ourselves, that makes for righteousness."

Durer's picture indicates to some extent the source of the melancholy which accompanies the love of knowledge as its shadow. Mathematics, as he indicates by his symmetrical sums of figures, and the poised balances, is precise and certain; but all the other sciences, and the whole civilization, symbolized by the castles and cities which line the shore of the vast unexplored sea of being, are but fragments 'won from the void and formless infinite.' Thus it is the small progress which knowledge has made, when we rest from labour and cast our glance back upon the past, which saddens our spirits. Long and unremitting toil has taken us such a very little way! Beginning, like the small genius seated on the mill-stone, with contentment in his task, and flushed with brilliant visions of what he may achieve, man at middle age is saddened to find that he has achieved so little: that his glorious dreams, iridescent as the rainbow, have faded into the light of common day! This is the reflection that is apt to come to him, when for the moment he has put his work aside, and his hand plays idly with the instruments of daily use. But Durer reminds him that, though for the moment he has turned his back upon it, up in the heavens there gleams the bow of hope, and he intimates that the gloom and sadness of knowledge will be dispelled, when the moment of rest and retrospect is past, and once more the genius of knowledge and trial is absorbed in his beneficent labours.

The members of this association do not need to be convinced of the importance of an enlightened community: their attendance at this University indicates their conviction that the pursuit of knowledge is a duty which cannot be avoided by them, if they are to reach the full stature of the Christian. The days when a Harriet Martineau could only carry on her

studies by stealth are happily past. I have not observed that this wider conception of woman's duty has resulted in making our women unwomanly. It is no doubt true that in certain cases, when women are thrown into public life, and contend with each other for place and power some very unlovely features come to light, which would have remained hidden had they shunned the 'fierce light' that beats upon the aspirant to public applause and influence; but I do not think that these unpleasant phenomena have been created by the enlarged sphere, but rather that the characteristic defects of the sex, if I may venture to hint at their existence—defects which accompany its excellences—are revealed, and perhaps intensified, by the struggle for individual recognition. In any case, I do not think you need to be warned against the vulgar ideal, that success consists in forcing your way into the glare of publicity. What you are aiming at is something much nobler and much more enduring. You desire to develop the latent capacities you possess to the highest excellence of which they are capable; you wish to comprehend this wonderful universe, which, in its minutest parts, as in the harmony and law which bind world to world and system to system, manifest the power and wisdom and goodness of God; your aim is to understand the complicated organism of society, and the principles which govern the historical evolution of states; you are seeking to find out the hidden order and the ultimate basis of nature and of human life; and for all these things you are willing to expend the sweat of your brain, so that you may be more intelligent, and more influential members of the common weal. This is a noble ambition, and one with which every true man will sympathize from his inmost heart. But, I need hardly say that every enlargement of one's sphere brings with it an enlargement of sympathy; and therefore a new sensibility. It is possible to live a useful life without troubling oneself about the wider problems which press, sometimes with terrible force, upon those who are alive to all the pains and sorrows of their fellows; but, once embarked upon the sea of knowledge, we must be prepared to face

the perils and storms of the intellectual life:—its fits of depression, when the heavens seem hung with black, and one can only cling to his faith in the love that is at the heart of things; the painful consciousness of one's own limitations and of the seeming insolubility of the great problems of existence; the sense of frustration in the presence of low ideals in private and public life, and the slow progress towards a higher condition of society:—all these things, I say, we must accept as part of that 'sorrow' which comes from increase of knowledge. But, after all, as Durer indicates, these experiences are not the permanent state of the truth-seeker; they are rather the transient moods, which come upon us when we measure our own meagre attainments by the ideal of perfection. The normal attitude of those who have a single eye to the discovery of truth is one of strenuous effort, and its reward consists in the consciousness that the world of our earlier and more superficial days is steadily growing in depth and meaning. At each step we feel we are penetrating a little deeper into the nature of things, and learning to re-think the embodied thoughts of God. Our very dissatisfaction with what we have attained is a revelation of the infinite significance of what is: it is a 'sorrow' that is hardly distinguishable from joy: at least, it is a 'sorrow' we should be unwilling to barter for all other joys.

(To be continued in our next issue.)

THE A. M. S.

There was a slim attendance at the meeting at the society on March 2nd. A few of the old stand-bys turned up to fill the breach, and a satisfactory meeting was conducted under vice-president Ferguson.

Perhaps the most important business of the evening was the consideration and adoption of the constitution of the inter-collegiate debating association.

The officers of the tennis club were appointed, and are as follows: Hon.-president, Prof. Dyde; president, G. W. Chaplin; vice-president, G. F. Horsey; secretary-treasurer, E. Pense; committee, F. H. Mackie, W. W. MacInnes, L. W. Jones.

The following were appointed officers of the basket-ball club: President, G. B. MacLennan; vice-president, J. H. Miller; captain, J. F. Millar; secretary-treasurer, D. S. Noble.

A live meeting of the society was held on the evening of March 9th. A deal of discussion took place with regard to the reports of the different committees, much of which was profitable. Too much prominence, perhaps, was given to a small item in the report of the musical committee, which had reference to a little entertainment held by the musical clubs after their city concert. In discussing such matters it is not always advisable to insist on having the "bond," the "pound of flesh." The musical organizations have done good work for the University, and without having received anything from the A.M.S., have brought in a balance to their credit. The society might very well have accepted this balance and left matters alone, the discussion of which does more harm than good in so far as it only engenders hard feeling. The fear of a precedent being established which will lead to the squandering of alma mater money by different committees, is not very imminent, while on the other hand a very good precedent is established, viz., "the labourer is worthy of his hire."

In order to discuss the financial statement presented by the athletic committee, the society resolved itself into a committee of the whole. The report was then discussed in detail, and some suggestions were made, by the adoption of which, matters might be improved. From the financial statement it will be seen that last year's deficit of \$614.97 has been increased by about \$250. This is due principally to the deficit of \$422.55 in the accounts of the rugby football club. The second team was the innocent cause of much of this deficit, for while they brought in very little in the shape of gate receipts, their travelling expenses were considerable. The unfortunate excursion to Toronto last fall, and increased expenditure in certain minor matters are also responsible in part for our increased deficit this year.

While football has gone behind financially,

hockey has succeeded in bringing in a small balance, which will probably be increased by about sixty dollars when Queen's gets her full share of the proceeds from the three Wellington matches.

It was suggested that as a means of securing an increased attendance at football matches, membership tickets should be sold to students admitting them to all the matches during the season. This seems to be a good plan and should be considered by the new committee.

After much discussion the report of the committee was adopted, and the new committee appointed is as follows: Dr. C. R. MacInnes (secy.-treas.), F. J. Reilly '02, A. H. Britton '03, W. Whinton '04, C. W. Dickson, M.A., C. Knight, R. H. Mackerras, G. Ellis, and G. Edmison, B.A.

The musical committee reported a balance of about \$20, while the parade committee, with its extra torches, succeeded in enlightening several members on a few points of which they did not seem to be cognizant.

It was decided to grant "Q's" to the members of the champion football teams of '93 and '94, and to the hockey teams of '95, '96, '97, '99, and also "Q II's" to the champion second rugby team of '91.

The debating committee presented an official report of the Queen's-Varsity debate.

AN EVENING WITH SHAKESPEARE.

The literary part of the programme at the A.M.S. next Saturday evening promises to be unusually interesting. The entertainment is to consist of music and recitations and the presentation of the trial scene from "The Merchant of Venice." The dramatic club has charge of the proceedings, and this guarantees that no pains will be spared to make the evening entertaining in the best sense of the word.

Communication.

IN an address delivered before a body of Canadian soldiers lately, a certain church dignitary took up a position which is worthy of special notice. We are quite in accord with the strain of the address in so far as it commends the loyalty of the Canadian soldier and

the affection with which Queen Victoria spoke of her Canadian troops. The mutual love of sovereign and subject is a wholesome theme and one upon which the highest national hopes may well be based.

But a discordant note is struck when the speaker assumes the role of the prophet, and warns our soldiers to be prepared for a time of war and bloodshed which must come if we are to attain the higher things. "Unless history of every kind is to be falsified by the record of this fair land, we cannot attain to true and full life until we shall have passed through some great crisis, until, I say, we shall have experience of war in the life of this fair land. History tells us we must prepare for this. Before we come into the full and true and noble work of life, we must be baptized and consecrated to that work in blood. I know not when it may come, and I do not desire the day to come. But come it will and come it must." In comparison with this bloodshed which, if not imminent, is yet inevitable, our experience in South Africa is but as a few drops to a heavy shower.

As to the wisdom of being prepared for emergencies, and as to the feebleness of our national life we are agreed, but the same can hardly be said of the means suggested for the attainment of a fuller life, and the above is certainly a serious way of regarding the Canadian outlook.

In general it may be said that to make prophecies is a dangerous thing. There are so many and varied forces at work in our complex civilization to-day, that it is well nigh impossible to say what will or must be. Thoughtful men of the past put themselves in a false light when they left their allotted sphere to take upon themselves the work of prophesying. As a philosopher Hegel accomplished work in virtue of which he goes down to history as the greatest thinker of modern times. The same, however, is not true of him as a prophet. In that capacity he foresaw the evil day in the form of a great war between North and South America. "Come it will and come it must," he thought, but come it did not, and the chances of such a new-world

war are becoming less as time goes on. To-day it is scarcely within the range of possibility.

But prophesying is especially dangerous when it is founded, not so much upon existing conditions, as upon certain *a priori* conceptions. As may be observed, the basis of the above statements regarding the necessity of war is an interpretation of the history of the past, and not an interpretation of present conditions. In fact the early part of the address draws attention to certain features in the present conditions which, if true, should in themselves be security against anything like violence and bloodshed.

Assuming that the great things of the past were preceded by great wars, it is not necessary that history should repeat itself. A prediction, of which the only basis is the fact that a similar thing often or invariably happened in the past, suggests the question as to whether the history of the past is properly interpreted.

We ask, was war the best solution of the problems of the past? As intelligent men we seek the best solutions. Every candid reader of history admits that better statesmanship could have prevented some of the great wars of the past. Why do we regret the war with the American colonies? Not because these are now lost to the British empire; not because of the wasted treasure and the loss of life connected with that war; but because we know that the war could have been prevented by less capricious or more intelligent statesmen and rulers than we then had! But surely it is a mistake to think that anything good or great that has come to us since that war, would not have come if the war had been prevented.

War has often indeed preceded an increased activity in various directions. But whether this activity is the outcome of war is another matter. Juxtaposition and essential connection are quite different things, and we venture to suggest that instead of discoveries in science, creations in art, and the general fertility of thought, which often succeed war, being the outcome of war, they are but the concrete realization of a fuller life which, in virtue of its own inward energy and onward impulse, was

seeking an outlet for itself from the beginning. In its inevitableness and forward sweep it shows itself at first in the crude and more or less irrational form of war, and in this sense war may be taken as the expression of a fuller life at the unmanageable stage. It is reason in the form of unreason, or life in the form of life's enemy. Thus the advantages so often attributed to war have come, not as the result of war, but in spite of it and as the fulfillment of the end of a whole movement. Instead of saying, then, that a fuller life presupposes war, we say that war presupposes this fuller life and is its crudest and most irrational expression.

War is, of course, necessary under certain circumstances. But this qualification at once suggests that under other circumstances it would be unnecessary. War has therefore no virtue of itself. If it has, our government should bring it on immediately with its beneficent results. Not only indeed has it no virtue of itself, but it need not necessarily be the form which the throes preceding a fuller national manhood are to assume. They may take various other and more rational forms in which less prominence would be given to force and to methods which we have in common with the barbarian. The world is getting more intelligent and to the extent that this is the case, individuals and nations are able to exercise more self-control, and to give reason greater prominence in their settlement of differences. The irrational is being gradually eliminated and men are learning to take movements by the hand and to direct them in the proper channels.

To admit the necessity of war is to admit the failure of both war and peace to better our condition. To call in force and bloodshed that a fuller national life may follow is to plead the incapacity of reason and to appeal to the lower that the higher may be attained. It is not the soldier or the military man, but the man of wisdom, learning, and sound judgment that should be appealed to for the ushering in of the growing time when Canada will be richer in art, in science, and in literature than it is to-day.

Even if war were a necessity it may not be wise to insist on that fact. Such insistence on the part of all might very soon make war an actuality, whereas our efforts should be in the direction of preventing as far as possible any such occurrence. The sober logician recognizes the necessity of evil in a progressive world, but he always qualifies his recognition by giving the other aspect, namely, that evil must of necessity be overcome. To say that a "baptism of blood" must precede the "full and true noble work of life" is to insist on the necessity of evil; to say that we should as far as possible prevent bloodshed is to insist on the necessity of evils being overcome.

If national greatness is determined by great wars, then Britain and France are already great, and have long since been engaged at the full and noble work of life. It should therefore be unnecessary for them to proceed to lay the foundation over again or to do their "first works."

Present conditions in Canada do not seem to point in the direction of war. Quebec and the other provinces may not sufficiently recognize their mutual dependence. But both races are learning to grow together and to recognize the advantages in variety of races and even in the impossibility of attaining to sameness or unanimity in religious beliefs. The friendliness that characterized the opening of our federal parliament a few days ago and the attitude of the most intelligent classes of both races is sufficient guarantee against any such misfortune as war.

Crises are necessary in the lives of nations as well as in the lives of individuals. War is a crisis and to pass through it successfully is a great victory. But there are other crises and other victories, and a greater victory is where war is prevented by controlling the passions and impulses that would otherwise drive us headlong into war. The crisis will come in its own time, but let us have the greater victory!

Mr. Norman Crothers, who was injured in a hockey practice about a week ago, is still at the general hospital, but is making satisfactory progress toward recovery.



TOM COFFEE.

Medical Notes.

A FOND RECOLLECTION.

PROVERBS A LA KIPLING.

If a freshman would buy of thee text-books
And offers much silver and gold,
Take his cash and give praise unto Allah,
The kid was ordained to be sold.

If Tom hand thee keys without swearing,
And honeyed words fall from his lips,
Dost thou marvel? The spring-time is
coming,
And diplomacy means to Tom, tips.

Thou hast sloped every class through the
winter,

And laughed at the "plug" long and loud;
Woe for thee, when the exam lists are
posted,

Thou art found 'mongst the ranks of the
ploughed.

The year 1901 saw the close of the longest
reign in history, the beginning of the reign of
King Edward VII, and ushered in the twen-
tieth century. It has been suggested that the
Faculty signalize these events by not plucking
a single member of the graduating year.

J. H-ll-. "I cut my lower lip this morning
while shaving. What artery did I wound?"

G. R-d-: "It must have been the Inferior
Hemorrhoidal."

OVERHEARD AT THE RINK.

1st Young Lady:—"Who is that young man
I have just been introduced to with a name
like a sneeze?"

2nd Young Lady:—"Oh! that's Mr. Z-
ck-r."

NEW BOOKS.

Phonoscope Dave, or the Terror of Samp-
son Ward. Price ten cents.

The Rale Seeker—by W. S. Gr-m-s-w. A
tale of thrilling adventures and patient per-
severance in the wards of the K.G.H.

The Battle of the Strong—an historical ro-
mance—by Capt. E. F-h-y.

The Wisdom of the East—by A. L. Z—r.

When the Sleeper Wakes—by Monsieur
Pr-s-x.

Operative Canine Surgery—by F. F. C-r-
H-r-s. A splendidly written treatise. The
section on anaesthetics, by Dr. Thomas Little,
is especially interesting.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. O. McL—n.—The Life History of the
Beaver may be found in any Natural History.
Strong coffee will keep you awake until 4 a.m.

R. M—e.—Avoid starchy goods, cut down
your diet and take more exercise. Cheer up;
there may yet be hope.

Arts.

IN MEMORIAM.

THE JOURNAL regrets to record in this
issue the death of John Grierson Tod. Mr.
Tod was in the first year in his course in arts,
and, though he had been in college but a few
months, he had made his little circle of friends,
and was winning his way in university life.
Though he had not been in the best of health
for some time, he did not regard his illness as
being of a serious character, till Friday, the
second instant, when he went to the General
Hospital. His doing so was of no avail, for he
rapidly sank and on Saturday night he breath-
ed his last.

In convocation hall, on Sunday afternoon,
Rev. Dr. Jordan made appropriate reference to
the young man's death. After the service

many of the students and of the faculty visited the undertaking establishment where rested all that is mortal of the one who but a few days previous had shared the common privileges of university activity.

At midnight a very simple funeral service was observed. A number of students forced their way out through the storm and darkness to show in this mute way their respect and affection for their departed brother. The occasion will never be forgotten by those who were present, so impressive was it in every detail. The service over, a funeral procession was formed, and the body taken to the G.T.R. station, to leave for Manguire, Ont., on the midnight train.

Mr. Tod's death is keenly felt in the University, and the sincerest sympathy is tendered the relatives in their great loss.

Too much cannot be said of the interest manifested in this inexpressibly sad occurrence by Rev. John Mackie, M.A., the pastor of St. Andrew's church.

There is a matter of inter-faculty interest arising out of the fact that it is becoming traditional that the meds. should invade the Arts Concurus at least once a year. An annual tussle is in itself a somewhat pleasant affair, for we have no dislike whatever to try conclusions in a lively wrestle, or "row" as outsiders have been pleased to call it. But when the tussle is going on, court proceedings in the same room would be carried on under difficulties. Therefore if an annual "scrap" is necessary, it would be preferable that the time and place of it be not coincident with the time and place of a meeting of the Concurus. The Concurus has a work to do, and if it is to be done properly, it cannot afford to entertain at the same time such untamed guests as usually appear from the other faculties. Some understanding in the matter should be arrived at by the arts, Æsculapian, and engineering societies. The Concurus of each has its own sphere of work, and the rights of each should be regarded as sacred by the others. This is a matter that must be considered during the next year.

Y. M. C. A.

On Friday, March 1st, the arts and medical Y.M.C.As. and the Y.W.C.A. held a union meeting in the junior philosophy room. The purpose of it was to hear the reports of the officers of the missionary association. The financial report showed a considerable deficit, but otherwise all the reports showed that the association was very much alive. Eight fields were supplied with missionaries last summer, and the prospects are good for next summer's work.

The meeting of March 8th was led by Mr. George Pringle. He read a paper on moderation, in which he discussed the various opinions of what moderation and temperance should be. He maintained that true moderation is the direct result of having one definite object in life and making all things serve to that one end. The secret of St. Paul's moderation is contained in the words, "This one thing I do."

THE '01 FELLOWSHIP.

That Queen's stands in need of a number of fellowships is a fact which will be admitted by all, and this need is very far-reaching in its effects. To keep our best students from leaving our country to carry on their life-work elsewhere, is a matter which touches not only Queen's University, but the whole of the Dominion of Canada. In his address to the board of trustees as reported in Queen's Quarterly for July, 1899, Principal Grant says:—

"It may be pointed out that we need, even more than scholarships for students, half a dozen fellowships for our most promising graduates, to keep them in connection with the University, pursuing post-graduate studies and doing valuable tutorial work, to the relief of professors and the benefit of extra-mural students. These graduates are as a rule our best men. They have learned enough to know their need of more learning. They are the class which will furnish future professors and men of learning and research, so sorely needed in a new country. At present they go to the United States, where they have no difficulty in

getting fellowships, established by wise men in connection with Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Cornell, Columbia, Chicago and other universities. Though not lost to the world, they are lost to Canada. They would rather remain at Queen's, for as a rule their testimony is that they can do as good post-graduate work here, and in some subjects better. At present our only fellowships are the two established by the London Exhibition Commissioners of 1851 for research study abroad, of the value of \$743 each; besides the "William Nickle" in mathematics and the "Robt. Waddell," established by Mr. Hugh Waddell, of Peterborough, in physics, of the value of \$150 each. We need especially three or four more."

Readers of the JOURNAL may therefore be interested in a scheme which is being mooted for the establishment of such a fellowship. The senior year in Arts, the class of 1901, met last fall to consider the possibility of establishing a fellowship in connection with some department in Arts. After considerable discussion they decided to make an attempt to raise a fund of \$5,000 to be invested for the endowment of a permanent fellowship of the annual value of \$250.

To accomplish this they proposed to subscribe \$50 each, to be paid in five equal annual instalments, the first instalment to fall due not later than the spring of 1902. The members of the year have entered into the scheme with great enthusiasm and are subscribing freely. There are, of course, a few who have been unwilling to assist, but on the other hand there have been several subscriptions of \$75, and none lower than \$50. As there are nearly ninety members in the year, it is hoped that at least the sum of \$4,000 may be subscribed, and several members are quite determined that four thousand dollars shall *ultimately* be raised by the year, even should it take longer than five years.

But this leaves \$1,000 still to be accounted for. Moreover, the first instalment of students' subscriptions does not fall due till the spring of 1902, and there is a strong desire to have the fellowship BEGIN with the spring of 1901, the first year of the new century, and

the graduating year of the class. Of course it is impossible to have the full five thousand available, but it is hoped that part of the sum may be raised so that the first fellow under this endowment may be appointed by the Senate in 1901.

An appeal is being made, therefore, by the students to their friends, in the hope that the sum of \$1,000 may be available by spring. The value of the fellowship would thus be \$50 for this year, and this value would increase year by year as the instalments were paid in, until the full value of \$250 was realized. Many friends have already signified their approval of the effort. Dr. Douglas, the honorary president of the A.M.S., has contributed \$50, while the Chancellor and many other good friends of Queen's have signified their intention of assisting the plan in a substantial way.

The JOURNAL heartily commends the scheme to the attention of the friends of Queen's and of Canada. Queen's needs government aid, but it is a suggestive fact, that Queen's does not depend on the government but upon the spirit of her graduates, undergraduates and their friends. It remains to be seen whether the government, like Providence, will help those who help themselves.

We understand that any information will be willingly given by J. J. Harpell, chairman, or J. A. Donnell, secretary of the '01 fellowship committee. Also that all contributions, great or small, will be just as willingly received by J. Matheson, treasurer of the aforesaid committee. Such subscriptions, however, will need to be in before April 1st, if they are to assist in starting the fellowship this spring.

Ladies.

BOARD is a word which appeals strongly to every student, if it is only the bulletin board. This is a pun which pleads against annihilation at a time when it has so few supporters among its kinsmen and is forced to depend on the leniency of the stern mortals among whom it is launched for countenance and protection.

It is enjoined in the hand book of the Y.M.C.A., "Keep your eye on the bulletin board." Wise is the enjoinder. Can anything be a more mute and yet telling testimony of the spirit of the college than its bulletin board? Not the sacred glass case where the decrees of those in authority are wont to appear, immaculate and irreproachable in their type-written elegance; but the students' boards—free to all—of interest to all, representative of all. Those boards laden with the summons, commands, admonitions and announcements which all students wish to impress on all other students; where fountain pens are lost and fountain pens returned, and men are earnestly admonished to visit the registrar's office if they would "learn something to their advantage"; where indefinite but imperative commands appear under the mysterious pseudonym "by order." Can anything be more entirely absorbing, anything more absolutely refreshing than a bulletin board?

Well has the hand book advised us! The bulletin board justly claims our attention as a definite branch of study. We cannot afford to treat it lightly or to use it merely as a convenient excuse for our protracted loitering in the halls. Neither dare we regard it simply as a scribbling book where we may jot down our passing judgments. No! it is as distinctly a part of our college life and study as the library injunction "not to speak above a whisper," or the junior philosophy essays.

From the time that its fresh blackness of surface is adorned with mercenary lists from those students who would fain be "off with the old" books before "on with the new," and clarion calls from the more enterprising of the freshmen to their brothers in distress to rally together to prevent annihilation—appended to which appears an announcement to the effect that these latest comers intend having fortnightly re-unions on the day the late senior year left them as a last legacy—from this time on through the periods of infinite committee meetings, choice concerts, church receptions and alumni lectures, to the appearance of those categories of miseries, commonly known as exam. lists, our bulletin board re-

mains unmoved—square, uncompromising, sphinx-like. Can we afford to treat it lightly, this landmark in our changing years? Can we do less than "keep our eye on it?"

This bulletin board represents accurately as a thermometer the height of the college spirit within its walls. Just as surely as when in May it stands laden with the thickness of by-gone A.M.S. announcements and flecked with pathetic little scraps of paper from those fresh sheets which called the faithful to their March year meetings—when thus so clearly it tells that the students have gone, and that the old Limestone City may once more fall into its peaceful slumber—just so truly do its brisk announcements in crisp October call forth a respectful perusal from the newly-entered and a warm greeting of brotherhood in the hearts of the "old ones." And in the height of the season, when the deeds of the doughty on the field of ice vie for prominence with the gay songs of the glee club and the gayer two-step, does not this same old bulletin board overflow with inscriptions, and descriptions, and proscriptions till it is forced to withdraw to the background or be completely obliterated?

The bulletin board is like the museum somewhat—for though its contents may be dry and dead, it always can command attention because of past interests. Strange it is to see how invariably the stragglers in the halls gravitate in its direction and read again as tho' compelled against their will, the announcements which they know by heart already. And on lonely holidays and Sundays, when the college is almost deserted, the bulletin board is always the recipient of marked attention, from any within the walls. Then it is that the bulletin board above is visited by those who are wont to pass it by, and its brother beneath receives angel visitors who do not dare approach it in the throng of ordinary life.

A most patient subject is the bulletin board! Else it would long since have succumbed beneath the conflicting torments of the various species of writing with which it is inflicted. The bold black strokes on one paper, side by side with the wavering lines on another and

the crooked little turns of a third. Yet the bulletin survives and receives with as much equanimity the notice which is jammed on with a long sharp pin or four little tacks, as that which is evenly glued to the surface, and makes no more remonstrance when it is approached by the business-like step of the newly-appointed convener of some committee, than when it quietly and swiftly is adorned with a request for the return of some notebook or hat-pin, "lost, strayed or stolen."

Could we do without our bulletin board? Could we do without our boarding houses, our eight o'clock classes, or our JOURNAL! College would not be college without it.

We enter college, the bulletin board is new to us. We pass through college—it is our friend. We finish college and it is very hard to say good-bye. And in after years when college is but a memory, it has a distinct place in our mind's picture; and fresh as the remembrance of the owl-window in Convocation Hall, the narrow board walk through the campus, or our own particular locker, is that of the bulletin board, silently bearing those past tokens of our old college life.

CORRIDOR CULLINGS.

9. A. M. (The victim rushes into the girls' sanctum).—"Girls, I'm done, I'm done!"

Chorus—"Who did you? When? Which arm? Did it hurt? Did you feel it at all? How long did it take? Wait till next week! Did you faint away? &c., &c."

And after she had answered some eighty-seven odd questions, and listened to any amount of "experiences," and missed her ten o'clock class, and talked herself hoarse, she decides that the pain in her head is rather more prominent than the pain in her left arm.

Professors really shouldn't look so aggressively benign at this season. It isn't in good form. But then small boys in Æsop smiled all the time they stoned the poor doomed frogs. After all, it isn't "death" to all of us. The ones who don't pull through are "pulled."

This is the season of hard work and bankruptcy, when the student thinks fondly of the halcyon days in the fall, when he had no particular bother and a comely bank account.

Science.

(With apologies to "Century Magazine")

Master of the Ginger Heart!
Only art like your own art—
Bitter, cutting, acid-phrased,—
Could praise you as you should be praised.
Many a man that you have bit,
Waits a chance to place a hit.
Only seniors, thank the Lord,
They no longer can be scored!
Second, third, and first year men
Fear to answer back again.
Still there's danger in the air,
Master Ginger have a care!
Who monkeyed with the gas-meter?

It was *not* a freshman who enquired of B-k-r if he were studying *Physiographical Chemistry*!!

An Unworldly Divinity strayed last week into Science Hall and was taken captive by G-rv-n, who led him upstairs to show him the sights. During the inspection of the mineralogical cabinets, G-rv-n picked up a crystal of chalcedony (or something to that effect), and asked the Theologian if he could guess what it was.

"No," said the Good Young Man, "I cannot."

"Well," remarked G-rv-n, "it is something that you have, no doubt, often mentioned in your sermons."

"Oh! I see," quickly ejaculated he of the Spiritual Tendencies, "it is Brimstone!"

And then the Drinks were on G-rv-n.

The library of the Mining School has been increased during the last year by the addition of geological and other government reports, mainly from the Federal Government of the United States, and from the governments of a large number of individual States of the Union.

One of the most important departments of increase has, however, been that of periodical literature. The increase has been very largely due to the courtesy of the editors and publishers of the various journals and papers, who have in many cases supplied their publications

gratis. Some of the papers are of local interest; but many are of a wider range. In any case it is hoped that when the students leaving the school, subscribe for a journal, they will mention having seen it here. Men going out into the world should keep themselves in touch with what is being done in their departments, and in the district where they are engaged, and will be greatly benefited by subscribing to some technical paper.

Papers received gratis by the School of Mining:—Electrical News, Toronto; Canadian Engineer, Toronto and Montreal; Canadian Journal Fabrics; Engineering, London; Carsier's Magazine, New York; Industrial Advocate, Halifax; Mines and Minerals, Scranton, Pa.; Mining, Spokane, Wash.; Mining Reporter, Denver; B. C. Mining Record, Victoria, B.C.; Science and Art Mining, Wigan, Eng.; Iron Trade Review, Cleveland; Canadian Manufacturer, Toronto; Mining and Metallurgy, New York; Canadian Mining Review, Ottawa; The Mining Investor, St. Paul;

In addition there are the newspapers: The Mail and Empire, The Sault Star, and The Rat Portage Weekly News. Most of the other magazines and journals make a reduction of price to the School, notably the American Electrician and the Engineering Magazine.

Athletics.

QUEEN'S VS. WELLINGTONS.

In the first of the final games for the O.H. A. senior championship, Wellingtons defeated Queen's by a score of 3—1, despite the fact that the college boys had all the best of the play from start to finish.

Mutual street rink was so densely packed that even the pannelled oak sides, the boast of the many Torontonians given that way, were torn from their holdings at different stages of enthusiasm and necessitated tiresome stops until they were repaired by experts.

In the first half Morrison made phenomenal stops but would have been passed at least three or four times had the shooting been of the standard Chadwick order, who succeeded in whizzing one that Hiscock did not see. Score 1—0. Queen's scored their only goal

shortly after play was renewed, Dr. Harty's shot reaching the net meshes. Again Morrison, Pringle and Darling were kept incessantly busy, while Queen's defence had but little to do. Chadwick managed to snipe two passes at different periods and by his brilliant individual work the score rose to 3—1, where it remained till referee Jack's cow-bell tolled and the Iron Dukes had two goals the advantage, when they started to play in

KINGSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 2ND, 1901.

We are sorry to lose the championship, but glad that it was won by a distinctly better team. Without a shadow of a doubt the Wellingtons deserve the premier honours of Ontario hockey for the year 1901.

Long before the puck was faced, even the standing room of the covered rink was taxed to its utmost limit, city and college ladies, business men and professors, students and school boys, have each well represented. Alas there were others who have but to consider their actions for the smallest part of a second and they will intuitively feel that they are despised by all and by none more than by the players and students of Queen's.

The match resulted in a decisive and well-merited victory for the Toronto boys, who did not need the extensive patronage of Mr. Parmenter to win the game, though perhaps had he been less jug-handled, the margin would not have been so great.

Queen's have played in the finals for nine years and it is significant indeed that they have invariably been subject to the decisions of a Toronto referee. Mr. Parmenter's rulings though they were far from meriting the incessant round of hisses that were meted out for his appreciation, were undoubtedly such that it is to be hoped that the old rule will soon be cast aside. Surely any referee but a Toronto referee next time.

Harty, Merrill, Clarke, Curtis and Dalton worked hard to stave off defeat, but the old Queen's style was a matter of habit, and it was not, is not, and will not ever again be good enough to win.

When time expired the Wellingtons had won the round and championship.



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Immediately the excited crowd were on the ice taking the quickest route for the door. Some hoodlums clamored for the referee and some regrettable jostling occurred. It is needless to say that Queen's boys were ready and willing to fight the disorderly element to the bitter end. The rowdy cowards giving way, however, to body-guards of determined sportsmen, and the visiting players reached their dressing room a little disordered but still in the ring. After the game Queen's dined the champions at the Frontenac, the best of feeling prevailed and a very pleasant evening in every way was spent.

Hiscock, Curtis, Merrill, Dalton, Harty, Clarke and Weatherhead represented the college in both games.

Morrison, Pringle, Darling, Chadwick, Ardagh, Hill and Warden played for the champions in Toronto. Smart replaced Pringle in the Kingston game.

QUEEN'S II—PORT HOPE.

Captain Scott's collection of surprises after a season of faithful work and hard earned victories went down before the Port Hope team, that subsequently were defeated in the finals with St. George's by only a very narrow margin.

At half time neither team had scored, both defences playing senior form hockey. Jack McDowall made his first appearance this season jumping into the game to help the boys out of what is conveniently called "a hole." It proved indeed "saving grace," for all through the match his play was effective and directly responsible for Queen's good showing. With home and home matches two hockey teams would have been in the finals. Port Hope scored two goals in the second half, while Queen's failed to tally. On the forward line Kennedy was the star, and "Irish" Gillespie also did well. The defence played faultlessly. The record of this year's intermediate hockey team is the banner one of college history in this department and the JOURNAL in congratulating them hopes it is only the earnest of better results in the near future. The team lined up as follows: Mills, Manion,

McDowall, Scott, Kennedy, Carruthers and Gillespie.

Goal nets are without doubt a great aid to the umpiring system of hockey, but the texture of the nets in use at present is so coarse that it is possible for the puck to go straight through, and again it can worm its way in from behind. Obviously this leaves room for unfair decisions that could be reduced to a minimum by a strong finely woven net.

Certain men have appeared upon athletic scenes with sweaters proudly bedecked with senior "Q's." Leaving out the II, instead of winning the anticipated admiration has aroused nothing but an indignation not unmixed with scorn.

These men must consider that in wearing any "Q" they have not earned they are going against the express wish of their *Alma Mater*. Not only this, but it is a pretty poor specimen who thinkingly will wear any emblem of distinction to which he has no right. The cases reported remind us of a corporal putting on three stripes for photographic purposes. These men may mirror themselves bigger men on parade, but people will not be long in knowing their active service record. The dignity of the JOURNAL only prevents "naming" them.

Personals.

Rev. T. R. Wilson, B.A., of B.C., reports that T. K. Scott has arrived at his destination. T. K.'s friends will be glad to learn that he is greatly improved in health.

Prof. Dyde last Friday evening lectured in Omeme. Rev. W. M. Kannawin, B.D., is our representative in that part of the world, and too much cannot be said of the good work he is doing. He has helped to organize a series of lectures in which men of all denominations have taken part. In this way he shows that he has not forgotten the instruction he received at his alma mater. The motto of every true university man is, "From every man according to his ability, to every man according to his need." One's work is only beginning when one is graduated.

Rev. D. L. Gordon, B.A., of Fernie, B.C., has been heard from. He sends good news from Revs. John Millar, M.A., and W. A. Alexander, B.A. He says of them: "Both are hale and hearty, but they look somewhat lonely, and seem to be contemplating following the example of Stewart Woods and of your humble servant. A. D. Menzies, the father of the presbytery, was also in his place as clerk of the presbytery." Speaking of football matters he says: "May Queen's long continue with a stout heart and a 'righteous kick' to pile up championship scores."

Squibs.

WHEN APRIL COMES.

The college girl grows thin and pale,
No time for fun she knows;
Her garb severe would make one quail,
No more in curls she goes.
Time flies so fast it fairly hums
Past college girls—when April comes.

The college man no longer shaves,
No more we hear his song;
The class, without his cuffs, he braves,
His hair grows thick and long.
In vain he strives to pick up crumbs
From learning's store—when April comes.

The college Prof. grows stern and cold,
To pity, he's unknown;
No more he thinks to rave or scold
When we our tasks bemoan,
But simply hearts and minds benumbs
With hints of "Wait till April comes."

The JOURNAL is grateful for the foregoing.
A neat P.S. requested that the work of art be not inserted in the ladies' column, and all the world may see that the request has been complied with!

A London (Eng.) correspondent describes the unrest felt in Britain among the lower classes on the dark, sad day following the death of the Queen. Stubbs, the green-grocer, called in our correspondent and delivered himself as follows:

"It's a sorry day for Hingland this—what'll the nation do now? Why my father can't remember the time the Queen's not on the throne—we've all growed up under 'er—we 'ave, and she knew 'er business—she *did*. We could leave it all to 'er—but there's changes now—kings ain't queens.

Degree exams are now looming in the near future, and already the "fear of judgment" is nerving the hitherto idle ones to fresh resolves and well-meant endeavours. One unlucky wight expressed himself thus in our hearing—

"Oh, the session's nearly past,
An' I'll sune be far awa'
'Mong the bonnie heather hills
That are aften in my view:
Yet there's muckle dool an'
Sorrow in my hert when I reca'
The thocht o' the exams,
For I'm feart I'll no' get through."
—*The Edinburgh Student*. Same here!

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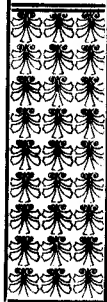
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The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and in addition there is a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such a large proportion of the College course.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive in addition to their military studies a thoroughly practical, scientific and sound training in all subjects that are essential to a high and general modern education.

The course in mathematics is very complete and a thorough grounding is given in the subjects of Civil Engineering, Civil and Hydrographic Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The object of the College course is thus to give the Cadets a training which shall thoroughly equip them for either a military or civil career.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the system. As a result of it young men acquire habits of obedience and self-control and consequently of self-reliance and command, as well as experience in controlling and handling their fellows.

In addition the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures good health and fine physical condition. An experienced medical officer is in attendance at the College daily.

Five commissions in the Imperial army are annually awarded as prizes to the cadets.

The length of course is three years in three terms of 9½ months' residence each.

The total cost of the three years' course, including board, uniforms, instructional material, and all extras, is from \$750 to \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College will take place at the headquarters of the several military districts in which candidates reside, in May of each year.

For full particulars of this examination or for any other information application should be made as soon as possible to the Adjutant General of Militia, Ottawa, Ont.



Education Department Calendar

FOR 1901 (IN PART).

February:

6. First meeting of High School Boards and Boards of Education.

March:

1. Inspectors' Annual Reports to Department, due.
- Annual Reports from High School Boards, to Department, due.
- Financial Statement of Teachers' Associations to Department, due.
- Separate School Supporters to notify Municipal Clerk.
29. Night Schools close (session 1900-1901).

April:

1. Returns by Clerks of Counties, cities, etc., of population to Department, due.
4. High Schools, second term, and Public and Separate Schools close.
5. GOOD FRIDAY.
8. EASTER MONDAY.
9. Annual meeting of the Ontario Education Association at Toronto.
13. Examinations in School of Practical Science begin.
15. Reports on Night Schools due, (session 1900-1901).
- Annual examinations in Applied Science begin.
- High Schools, third term, and Public and Separate Schools open after Easter Holidays.
25. Last day for receiving applications for examination of candidates not in attendance at the Ontario Normal College.
- Art School Examinations begin.

May:

1. Toronto University Examinations in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Agriculture begin.
- Notice by candidates for the High School Entrance Examination, to Inspectors, due.
3. ARBOR DAY.
23. Notice by candidates for the Public School Leaving, Junior Leaving, Senior Leaving, University Matriculation, Commercial Specialist, Commercial Diploma, and Kindergarten Examinations, to Inspectors, due.
- Empire Day (first school day before 24th May).
24. QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY (Friday).
27. Examination at Ontario Normal College, Hamilton, begins.
- Inspectors to report number of candidates for the Public School Leaving, High School Leaving, University Matriculation, Commercial Diploma, Commercial Specialists, and Kindergarten Examinations to Department.
31. Close of Session of Ontario Normal College.
4. Assessors to settle basis of taxation in Union School Sections.

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